

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 89.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN NO AMMONIA.

THE TEST!

Place a teaspoon on a hot stove until heated, then pour the water and the powder will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
HEADLINE HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has won the commonest reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
BARTON OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.
The strongest, most delicate and purest known and
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems
For Light, Healthy Bread. The Best Dry H. P.
Found in the World.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
—THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Biliousness, Fever, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who are weak, nervous, or suffering from constipation—after long confinement. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermission of Menstruation, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

A. D. MITCHELL,
—Manufacturer of—
PURE HOME-MADE CONFECTIONERY.

Fresh every day. All kinds of Cream Cakes made to order and sent in one and two pound boxes. Fruits of all kinds.

MRS. J. R. PADDUCK,
Fashionable Dress Maker!

Dresses cut and made in the latest styles at reasonable prices. Second street, next door to Bank of Maysville.

JACOB LINN,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

ICE CREAM a specialty. Fresh bread and cakes. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice.
25 Second st., Maysville, Ky.

FRANK R. HAUCKE,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painter.

Shop a few doors above Vance & Alexander's livery stable, second street, Maysville.

JANE & WORMICK,
Contractors, ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished on reasonable terms and all work satisfactorily and promptly done. Office on Third street, between Wall and Sutton.

BIRKBECK & CO.,
—Manufacturers of and Dealers in—
Stoves, Mantels, Grates

Tinware, Stoneware, Woodware, &c. Tin Roofing, Gutters, Spouting, and Stove Repairs a specialty. No. 21, Market Street, Tinsmith's old stand, Maysville, Ky. mydly

SIMMONS
Medicated Well-Water.

A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
HAS been used with most gratifying success in many difficult cases. Prof. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Allegheny Springs, of Virginia, and the mineral waters of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Lexington, Ohio; Captain C. W. Halloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Reine, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in Maysville and vicinity by
MR. SIMMONS, Proprietor,
218 1/2 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TROTT.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS AND THE CABINET

Pen and Pencil Sketches of the New Administration—The Men Who Are to Guide the Ship of State Under the New Democratic Regime.



GROVER CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1870, Mr. Cleveland was chosen sheriff of Erie county, N. Y., and served a single term. In 1881 he was elected mayor of the city of Buffalo, in the same state, and on November of the following year he was elected governor of the state of New York by the largest majority ever given any candidate for the same office in any state of the Union, and on November 4 was elected president. Such is the brief but remarkably brilliant political career of President Cleveland. He is descended from a New England family noted for its religious zeal. His great grandfather was a Congregational minister of Norwich Conn. His father, Richard Cleveland, was a Presbyterian. He married a Miss Neal, of Baltimore, and soon after settled as pastor of a little church in the town of Essex, N. J., where Grover was born March 18, 1837. Receiving a common school education and a brief course of study at an academy, young Grover determined at the age of eighteen to go west and seek his fortune, so he started for Cleveland, O., being attracted to that city because it bore his name. On his way there he stopped at Buffalo to visit his uncle, Mr. Lewis F. Allen, who offered him a clerkship in order to prevent him going farther west. This position he accepted, and soon after, determining on law as his profession, he entered the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers to study. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. Four years later he was appointed assistant district attorney for the county of Erie, which position he held for three years. In 1865 he was nominated for district attorney, but was defeated.



THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1829 his father settled in Shelby county, Ind. Thomas graduated at South Hanover college in 1843, studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar there in 1845, and returned to Indiana to practice. In 1848 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1850 a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In 1850 and 1852 he represented the Indianapolis district in congress. From 1855 to 1859 was commissioner of the general land office, and from 1863 to 1869 was a member of the United States senate, in which he was regarded as the democratic leader. As candidate for governor of Indiana he was defeated in 1869 and 1872, but was elected in 1873 for the term ending January 1, 1877, as a candidate for the vice presidency. In 1876 he shared the defeat of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Hendricks is the intellectual and capable, ready voice and cold light blue eyes. He can make a graceful speech and talks well always. He belongs to the intellectual and capable, ready voice and cold light blue eyes. He can make a graceful speech and talks well always. He belongs to the intellectual and capable, ready voice and cold light blue eyes. He can make a graceful speech and talks well always.



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Three generations of Bayards have occupied exalted stations in congress and in diplomatic service. Grandfather, son and grandson have all been distinguished members of the United States senate. The latter were members of that body from the same state for a time, which is the only instance of the kind that has occurred. The present member of this illustrious family, Thomas F. Bayard, is in his fifty-seventh year. He is tall, well built, healthy, has been sixteen years in the senate, and is looked upon in Washington as a type of official purity. He has been married twenty-eight years, and has twelve children, nine of whom are daughters. Mrs. Bayard spends a part of each winter with her husband in Washington, though she much prefers, as her husband does, the modest, well-furnished mansion in the extreme southern portion of Wilmington, overlooking Delaware bay. Mr. Bayard is probably worth \$100,000, \$50,000 of which he inherited from his father.



DANIEL MANNING, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

What Mr. Manning is he owes to himself. His boyhood was so hard and short that at nine years of age he was forced to earn a living as an office boy in The Albany Argus, where he learned to set types, making his way into William Cassidy, the editor's, good graces. He was a steady, bright-faced, active lad, with a direct, simple way of saying things that soon made him available as a reporter. In time Cassidy made him city editor, and Cassidy's death years afterwards he stepped into his place. Perhaps the rarest lack that ever befell Daniel Manning was the liking William Cassidy took to him. The editor of The Argus was not only a keen politician, an accomplished scholar and a brilliant writer, but he was one of the most highly bred men ever known in Albany society. From his honest Irish parents young Manning got the rugged constitution and powerful frame that have been to him more than a fortune and a college diploma. But from William Cassidy he learned suave courtesy and easy dignity. It has often been said that no man could associate with Cassidy and not learn to behave like a gentleman. Mr. Manning has been the president of a bank, a leader in the enterprise of Albany and the greatest single power in his community. He has great common sense and business sagacity, qualities that have made his paper a power and turned the opportunities it threw in his way into the tools to an honest and a handsome fortune.



LUCIUS QUINTUS CURTISS LAMAR, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Lucius Q. C. Lamar is a typical southerner in appearance, build and training, and is one of the brainiest men in southern politics. He is in his sixtieth year, and had a diversified and extremely interesting career. After his admittance to the bar at the age of twenty-two, he spent many years as a tutor in various colleges. He was a member from Mississippi of the 35th and 36th congresses, prior to the breaking out of the war, but resigned to take part in the secession convention of his state. In the confederate army he was a colonel. After the war he was elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and then elected to the United States senate in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. The eulogy of Charles Sumner, delivered by Mr. Lamar in the house of representatives in March, 1874, was the advance step toward healing the sectional differences that existed between the north and south. Mr. Lamar is a widower and lives in furnished lodgings in Washington.



MR. F. VILAS, POSTMASTER GENERAL

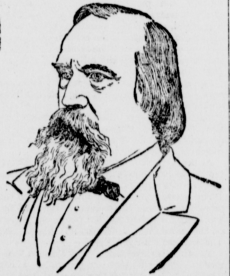
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

William C. Whitney was born at Conway, Mass., forty-five years ago. He is the son of Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston, and son-in-law of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. He graduated at Yale in 1863, and then at Harvard law school. Coming to New York he took a desk in the office of Judge A. B. Lawrence. Here Whitney became familiar with the intricate laws of Gotham, which it afterwards became his duty as corporation counsel to enforce. His admittance to the New York bar took place in 1864. His business for some time was chiefly in connection with corporations, in which he obtained a large practice. Prior to his first appointment as corporation counsel of the city of New York, which took place in 1870, at the time when the Freedmen's affairs were still dragging through the courts, he held the office successively through the administration of several mayors, in 1863, when he resigned, as he said, for personal reasons. It is not to be presumed that because he proved the exception to Andrew Jackson's remark about officeholders—that few die and none resign—that his office was not an important one. The salary was \$15,000 per year. The suits in the courts in which the city was concerned involved less than \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Mr. Whitney is tall and lean, with a free and easy jovial manner, and is full of good humor and good society.



AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, ATTORNEY GENERAL

Though a native of Tennessee Senator Garland's family removed to Arkansas when he was but one year old. He received a collegiate education in Kentucky and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. He was a delegate to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession and subsequently served in both houses of the confederate congress. He was elected to the United States senate from Arkansas in 1869. In 1874 he was elected governor of his state, took his seat in the United States senate in 1877 and was re-elected in 1883. Garland is one of the ablest men in the senate. He is one of the finest southern gentlemen in Washington. Senator Palmer says he will be a credit to Mr. Cleveland's administration as far as ability goes.



LUCIUS QUINTUS CURTISS LAMAR, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Lucius Q. C. Lamar is a typical southerner in appearance, build and training, and is one of the brainiest men in southern politics. He is in his sixtieth year, and had a diversified and extremely interesting career. After his admittance to the bar at the age of twenty-two, he spent many years as a tutor in various colleges. He was a member from Mississippi of the 35th and 36th congresses, prior to the breaking out of the war, but resigned to take part in the secession convention of his state. In the confederate army he was a colonel. After the war he was elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and then elected to the United States senate in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. The eulogy of Charles Sumner, delivered by Mr. Lamar in the house of representatives in March, 1874, was the advance step toward healing the sectional differences that existed between the north and south. Mr. Lamar is a widower and lives in furnished lodgings in Washington.



MR. F. VILAS, POSTMASTER GENERAL

county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin and entered as a pupil of the university of that state, and graduated there in 1858. After which he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1859. He then came to Maysville, where he was admitted to the bar, and in 1860 he made his first argument before the supreme court of that state. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain in the twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law January 1, 1864. The supreme court of Wisconsin appointed Col. Vilas one of the revisors of the statutes of the state in 1875, and the revision of 1875, adopted by the state, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, where he conferred with his permanent chairman ship.

By midnight the number of persons in the city was greater than ever before in its history. President-elect Cleveland called at the white house and spent nearly an hour in conversation with President Arthur in the red parlor, and was then driven back to the Arlington hotel and the stream of callers re-commenced. President Arthur returned the visit, accompanied by Marshall McMichael. The visit was a brief one and at its conclusion Mr. Cleveland and party dined in the private dining room.

A SON'S BRUTALITY.

Allows His Old Mother to Perish Outside His Door.

PERUVILLE, Va., March 6.—A case of shocking brutality, which is likely to result in a sensational trial, is reported from here. Mrs. Hannah Daniels, an old and respectable lady, was thrown to death by her son, Jackson Daniels.

All of Mrs. Daniels' children were dead except this one, who is a farmer in that section and is more than well-to-do. One year ago his mother, aged and decrepit, was sent to the poor house. The authorities, knowing the merits of the case, compelled Daniels to take his mother home, where she could receive the better attention that her aged condition required.

ONLY A MATTER OF TIME

When Captain Phelan or Richard Short Must Go Under.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—The return of Capt. Thomas Phelan here without having prosecuted his assailant, Short, in New York, has excited general surprise, and been the subject of much comment. Theodore Kerner, of New York, a very conspicuous figure in Irish affairs, said that Phelan was afraid to prosecute Short. The latter while in jail had remarked that if Phelan was the only man he had to fear he wouldn't even have a preliminary examination.

"Phelan was glad enough," said Kearney, "to get off with his life for a while."

"For a while?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; the British government will spend \$100,000 to put Short out of the way. Phelan received an offer to have all expenses paid in New York if he would stay and prosecute Short. Phelan was probably under the influence of liquor when he made the statement which led to the shooting, and after seeing what a fool he had made of himself he proceeded to New York hoping to put himself straight. The interview was a betrayal of confidence on the part of Phelan, and he well knew when he read it that his life was in peril. The outcome of the matter will be that Short will get out and they'll have no use for Phelan. You know," added the reporter, "the Irish are just like to have McDermott or Carney after they found out what they really were."

AGED 105.

He "licked" Tennessee's Bullies, Drank Cheered, but Did Not Smoke.

MILAN, Mo., March 6.—Intelligence has just been received here of the demise of a venerable patriarch who was old enough to remember the stirring events of the revolution. His name was James Williams, and he resided just across the Sullivan county line, over in Putnam county, for one of his sons, James Williams, whose home is situated in this place. Deceased was a native of Tennessee, and is scarred with the marks of the combats of olden times. Up to the time of his death he enjoyed good health for one of his age, possessed a good appetite, and slept well. It was a pleasant pastime with him in later years to boast of having flogged the bullies of Tennessee and Kentucky in his time. He had been entirely blind for the past ten or twelve years.

He lived with a grandson and was surrounded by his great-grandchildren. He has ten daughters and one son, and five grandsons, whose home is situated in this place. For the benefit of sanitarians and prohibitionists, it might be stated that he owed to drinking much liquor, was a constant chugger of the weed, but never smoked.

Chicago Publisher Falls Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—Joseph Locke, formerly proprietor of the Indiana Journal, and more recently business manager of the Chicago Advance under C. H. Howard, fell and expired in the night building of heart disease.

Fire Trained.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 6.—A grocery store, Darrish's, in that city, was recently burned down, and the loss was estimated at \$10,000.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

FRANCIS proposes the Suez canal be free in times of peace and war.

INDIANA has prohibited the sale and publication of immoral literature.

The Senate bill for the retirement of General Grant was the last measure to pass the House.

The Ohio State Fair will be held at Columbus, beginning August 21st, and closing September 5th.

EXTENSIVE preparations are making throughout North Ireland to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales.

GENERAL HAZEN will be tried by court martial, March 11th, for adverse criticism on the War Department in the Greeley relief matter.

ALL of the regular appropriation bills were passed by Congress and signed by the President. The River and Harbor Bill died in the Senate.

The decrease in the production of steel rails in the United States in 1884, as compared with 1883, was only 13 per cent., but the production of Great Britain fell off 40 per cent.

A BILL has passed the House of the Massachusetts Legislature requiring saloons to be closed between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., and forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday.

A COMPANY of Michigan capitalists have just purchased 20,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Laurel county, and will, it is said, construct a narrow-gauge railroad from the Knoxville branch of the L. and N. into their lands.

A DAKOTA paper which wanted an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the improvement of a river in that state, says that the state "needs to secure proper recognition and appropriations in gold." That paper ought to be able to supply enough of that article.

The State Department has sent to the Postmaster General a proposition from the British Government looking to the negotiation of a treaty by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain providing for the establishment of a parcels post system. At present no articles of merchantable value can be exchanged between this country and England through the mails, and this restriction causes serious inconvenience to the public.

A PHILADELPHIA coroner's jury proposed to punish a drug clerk because some strychnine pills which he had not marked poison, were fatally swallowed; but a judge ordered his release. "The Legislature never would have intended," says his Honor, "that a prescription of a reputable physician in a case of delicate treatment, in which one of the patients named should be used in the proper quantity, should be sent to the sick room of a nervous patient with the word 'poison' marked on the label. Such a law would be destructive of medical science, unreasonable, and against the spirit of a good legislation."

Preparing for Cholera.

Acting on the suggestion made some time ago by the State Board of Health, the City Council of Bowling Green, at its last meeting appointed sanitary inspectors, who are to visit every house in the place within the next two weeks, and point out and order the removal of every nuisance and source of danger to health found to exist. They are to keep a record of each notice, and within ten days after it is served a member of the police force is to inspect the premises to see if the orders of the health officers have been obeyed, and if necessary, to enforce the same. These inspections are to be repeated every month until the first of November.

The water from the wells having been analyzed and found impure, all public wells are to be filled, and owners of private wells are requested to take the same precautions. Water pipes are to be laid in the quarters of the city heretofore visited by cholera, and, during the summer months, water is to be furnished free to all who are unable to pay for it. All privy vaults in the city have been condemned by the council and ordered filled, and the construction of new ones forbidden—dry earth closets to be substituted for the vaults. Bowling Green has always suffered from cholera heretofore when it has visited this country, and its council, composed of wide-awake business men, has wisely decided to spend money in prevention rather than risk losing it from disease, and the panic and disturbance of trade which would result from an epidemic.

Even if cholera should not come these precautions will not be in vain, as they will doubtless prevent diphtheria, typhoid fever and other filth diseases to an extent which will many times repay the expenditure involved. It is not time that our own health authorities were taking steps in the same direction?

GRANT'S RETIREMENT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF HOW THE BILL PASSED MUSTER.

Forty-Eighth Congress' Fitting Finale. Story Scenes in the Senate and the Sereneness of the House—Bank and Pay of General.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mr. Randall, after having submitted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, asked the unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. (Applause.) Bennett, of North Carolina, and Waller, of Iowa, objected. Randall then moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill on the table, but the speaker ruled that the motion was not in order pending a decision of an election case. Randall then endeavored to secure his point by moving to suspend the rules and lay the Iowa election case on the table, but the speaker decided that this was equally out of order.

The confusion and excitement in the Chamber were intense. Dozens of members were on their feet demanding, but above the babel of voices rang out Randall's voice appealing to Bennett, of North Carolina, to withdraw his objection. Finally, when he could be heard, Mr. Bennett, said that if the house would consent to vote on the Fredricks-Wilson case all objection to Randall's motion would be withdrawn. This declaration was greeted by a storm of "consents" from the republican side, and the confusion was so great that Gen. Grant on the retired list he was willing to be sacrificed. Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, who had been leading the filibustering against the election case, said that if the house would permit a vote on Mr. Randall's motion the opposition to the election case would be withdrawn. This was met by shouts of approval from the republican side, and Mr. Randall, rushing down to the space in front of the clerk's desk, cried out: "Don't let anybody stand in the way; agree to anything." Then said Miller: "I order that there may be no excuse, I withdraw and permit a vote on the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, and I ask the house to treat us fairly on both votes."

After another scene of confusion Mr. Bennett demanded the previous question on the resolution of the committee on elections, declaring Fredricks entitled to the seat. The resolution was adopted, and instantly upon Fredricks taking the oath of office, Randall was on his feet with his motion to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for the retirement of General Grant, without specific naming him.

Mr. McMillan demanded a second, without shouts of "shame," "oh, don't go back on your word," and "that's fair," went up. Nearly every member on his feet, adding to the tumult, and prominent among them were Cassidy and Robertson, of Kentucky, demanding Judge Watson to be removed and the searage-at-arms and his men be considered necessary to seat the members, and then a second having been considered as ordered, McMillan, Cassidy and Watson loudly opposed the bill as inaugurating a system of civil pensions. Randall, who, under the rules, was on his feet, waived the right, and the yeas and nays were immediately taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. As the name of Mr. Fredricks was mentioned, a shout was called, and as he arose and voted in the affirmative, friends of the bill retired to the round of applause. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to, yeas, 198; nays, 78.

The announcement of the result was hailed with cheers and with long and continued applause. Mr. Skinner asked unanimous consent that the speaker be authorized to send a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. Grant announcing him the result of the vote.

At first objection was made by Mr. Cobb, but it was subsequently withdrawn, and the speaker was authorized as stated.

The senate received a message from the house announcing the result of the bill authorizing the president to place one person on the retired list of the army. (Applause.)

Mr. Ingalls then said: "Mr. President, the nation knows that one person is. I ask unanimous consent that reference of this bill to a committee be waived, and that it be considered by the senate."

The presiding officer (Randall) stated the bill was a subject of no further consideration, and that it was necessary to make it a law except the proper signatures. (Applause.)

Mr. Edmunds, resuming the chair, stated he had received a message from the committee now be read. He handed the communication to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read as follows:

"To The Honorable George F. Edmunds, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate: The accompanying communication, although an executive message, may be read in open session. CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

The clerk read as follows:

"TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, formerly general commanding the armies of the United States, to be general on the retired list of the army, with full pay of his rank."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR. "EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 6, 1885." The presiding officer of the senate then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session.

"The question is: Will the senate advise and consent to this appointment? All senators in favor will say 'aye.' (A storm of ayes.) All opposed 'no.' (Dead silence.) The yeas have it unanimously."

This announcement was received with thunders of applause both in the galleries and on the floor.

BOOMING BOOMERS.

The Payne Colony En Route to the Pleasant Promised Land.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 5.—The boomers are in camp just west of the city. Whiskies are constantly coming in and every train brings reinforcements. Gen. Hatch and a few of his staff are here, but the main body of the troops have gone into the territory. Gen. Hatch is expecting reinforcements. Two United States marshals arrested Capt. W. L. Couch, H. H. Church, George F. Brown, H. H. Stafford, C. E. Wilcox, Secretary A. C. McCord, C. E. Streator, D. J. Odell, Richard Courtright, A. P. Ketchum, T. W. Rehberger, A. Siale and W. H. Miller, leading officers among the boomers and officers of the original Payne colony, on charges charging that they set on foot and assisted in the insurrection against the authorities of the United States. The warrant was issued at Wichita, the 19th of February, at the instigation of Isaac Day.

All parties are at liberty without bonds to appear at Wichita before United States Commissioner Sherman. The United States marshal has left with them, Gen. Hatch accompanying the party.

Speeches were made by Capt. Couch and Samuel Crocker. Couch said his arrest was but a miserable farce, calculated to intimidate the boomers, but he would not leave the colony. The charges are practically the same as have been asserted on previous times before the United States marshal at Fort Smith. He is to be back by Saturday, and advises the colonists to await his return.

The boomers are, as a class, respectable, law-abiding citizens, many of them being old-timers, having made the trip to Oklahoma before. They are enthusiastic, and many of them are soldiers.

Among all the men, women and children in the camp, there is not a single individual sick. Nearly every state and occupation is represented. Tuesday afternoon a religious meeting was held, and in the evening a dance. They intend taking enough to last many days.

Secretary A. C. McCord is busy issuing certificates of membership, which can be procured at \$2 each, and entitle the bearer to all the benefits and protection of the Payne Oklahoma colony, and to an equal voice in all matters pertaining to it and the promotion of the colony. They are expected to start next week. They will largely outnumber the troops, who will probably stop them at Ponca agency.

Disseminating Communication. HENRIETTA, Kan., March 5.—W. L. Couch, president of the Payne-Oklahoma colony, received a message from W. F. Gordon, one of the prominent members of the colony, now in Washington, telling him of the action of the boomers. The following is the substance of his communication:

"Finding it impossible to do anything out west until Cleveland's policy is known, and hoping to be able to keep our matters agitated before the coming cabinet, by being here in person, I have just Wednesday I had talk with Commissioner Price, and he holds against us yet as hard as ever, and says if we go into the territory the troops will take us out again. I asked Price why not let the courts settle this matter one for all; that it is decided against our claims we would acquiesce, and say our suit congress act."

"He said that the courts had settled that we had no rights there. I referred him to a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen. Rosecrans. He says all we can do is to keep moving in until we have the land. He says the troops are not a criminal offense for United States citizens to go upon the lands. He said that was only a partial decision, not touching upon the legal status of the lands and that other judges had decided differently. He then referred me to the secretary of the interior, but I have not time to do so. Tuesday I had a long talk with Gen

land on North Fork of Licking; consideration, \$11.
John J. Calvert and husband to R. M. Wallingford, 30 acres of land on North Fork of Licking, consideration, \$11.
C. & H. Harrison, two lots in Helena; consideration, \$11.
John Greathaird and wife to Michael J. Sterling, 30 acres of land on North Fork of Licking, consideration, \$11.
John Cox and wife to R. M. Wallingford, 30 acres of land in Chester; consideration, \$11.
George L. Forman, executor of Elizabeth Forman, deceased, to John C. Jefferson, one-half acre of land in Mayfield; consideration, \$70.
Fannie M. Daugherty and husband to Sarah A. Daugherty, one-half Mayfield; consideration, \$125.
Martha Hill to R. L. Jennings, 12 acres of land on North Fork of Licking, consideration, \$500.
E. W. Gubraith to John Berry, six acres of land on North Fork of Licking; consideration, \$500.

A North Carolina woman, who discovered that a heifer which had been stolen from her was in the possession of a neighbor, went to a magistrate for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings for the recovery of her property, but the magistrate told her that the cost of law would be so great that it was considerable and, as the heifer had been taken from her illegally, she had better raise a sufficient crowd to go and take her back by force and thus save expense.

Card From Mr. F. B. Ranson,
Editor Bulletin: For reasons best known to himself, some evil minded person has caused to be circulated the report that I am an aspirant for postmaster to succeed Mr. M. C. Hutchins, and that efforts are being made to that end by myself and by others for me. I therefore desire to say through your columns that I am not now, have not been and will not be a candidate for the place named, and, more

Very Respectfully,

LOUIS ZECHA.

INAUGURAL SCENES.

WASHINGTON'S GRAND GREETING TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

The City Dressed in Bunting and Flowers. Gorgeous Scenes of Pomp and Pageantry Illustrated—The New Administration in Possession.



THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

To a man on top of the Washington monument the capital must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865, when the victorious armies and the multitude behind, with them gathered here. Again the multitudes poured in from every side of the city. Great squares of moving masses of people, the sun, banners, flags and transparencies rose above the compact masses of marching civilians. Gorgeous bands formed resplendent squares here and there, and so closely packed were the shifting multitudes of spectators filling the spaces between the car tracks and the buildings that the very ground seemed alive. The sight of the marching troops, ascending Capitol Hill from all directions was a grand one, and different strains of music from many bands had an inspiring effect upon the multitude. By half-past 10 o'clock the space east of the main entrance of the capitol was literally packed with human beings. Many persons took positions on the steps of the house wing as early as 7 o'clock in order to have a good view of the proceedings. Nearly as far as the eye could reach from the capitol in all directions the streets and avenues were crowded with military organizations.



THE PRESIDENT TAKING THE OATH.

After the organization of the senate was completed, those assembled in the senate chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform on the central portion of the capitol. At noon the oath of office was administered to the president-elect by the chief justice, and President Cleveland delivered his inaugural address.

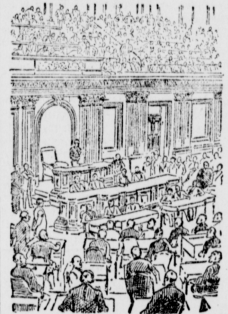


THE PRESIDENT READING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The tide of people that flowed to the capitol to hear the inaugural address was a perfect flood. Without and within that building all was animation and bustle. Crowds of people set forth in the morning to secure tickets of admission to the senate lounge about, as if admission were to be won by waiting. The number of passes issued, however, was not small, each senator receiving five and each representative two. As soon as the doors were opened the galleries of the senate rapidly filled. Many holding tickets to the senate wing, but not to the galleries, filled the wings and corridors. The military organizations assembled in the cross streets about the Capitol park, where they remained while the president-elect delivered his inaugural address.



THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE. At 1 o'clock, on the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members of the senate, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, vice president and the secretary, returned to the senate chamber, and the president, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the executive mansion.



VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS ADDRESSING THE SENATE.

The president and the president-elect entered the senate wing by the bronze doors, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrangements. The president proceeded direct to the president's room, and the president-elect to the vice-president's room, where they remained until they entered the senate chamber. Having been introduced by the committee of arrangements, they occupied seats reserved for them in front of the presiding officer. The committee of arrangements took seats on their left.

The vice president-elect proceeded to the vice-president's room, where he remained until he entered the senate chamber, where the oath of office was administered to him by the president of the senate pro tem.

He then delivered his address to the senate.



THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Crowning the grand events of the day and forming a fitting close the festivities, was inauguration ball in the new pension building. In the decorations 200 navy flags have been utilized, and thousands of yards of bunting. Between the arches of the upper gallery were placed various devices bearing the coats of arms of various states.



VALISES IN EAST ROOM OF WHITE HOUSE.



The above map shows the principal points of interest during the day. The route of the procession is indicated by the dotted line. No. 1 is the Arlington, President Cleveland's temporary stopping place; No. 2, the white house; No. 3, the capitol; No. 4, Washington circle, where the procession began its countermarch; No. 5, Thomas circle, where the procession was disbanded; No. 6, the pension building, where the inauguration ball was held; No. 7, Washington monument, where the fireworks were let off. Thousands of people were attracted by the display.



SCENE IN A HOTEL CORRIDOR THE NIGHT OF THE 20th.

BILL NYE TO GROVER.

He Turns over the White House Key and Imparts Some Valuable Suggestions.

To President Grover Cleveland:

DEAR SIR: The painful duty of turning over the administration of these United States and the key to the front door of the white house has been assigned to me. You will find the key hanging inside the storm-door and the cipher-plate upstairs in the haymow of the barn.

I have made a great many suggestions to the outgoing administration relative to the transfer of the Indian bureau from the department of the interior to that of the west by and by. The Indian, I may say, has been a gross source of annoyance to me, several of



their number having jumped one of my most valuable mining claims on White river. Still, I do not complain of that. This mine, however, I am convinced would be a good paying property if properly worked, and should you at any time wish to take the regular army and such other help as you may need and recapture it from our red brothers I would be glad to give you a controlling interest in it.

You will find all papers in their appropriate pigeon holes, and a small jar of cucumber pickles down cellar, which were left over and to which you will be perfectly welcome. The asperities and heart burnings that were the immediate result of a hot and unusually bitter campaign are now all buried. Take these pickles and use them as though they were your own. They are none too good for you. You deserve them. We may differ politically, but that need not interfere with our warm personal friendship.

You will observe, on taking possession of the administration, that the navy is a little bit weather beaten and worn. I would suggest that it be newly painted in the



spring. If it had been my good fortune to receive a majority of the suffrages of the people for the office which you now hold, I should have painted the navy red. Still, that need not influence you in the course which you may see fit to adopt. I hope you will receive the foregoing in a friendly spirit, and whatever your convictions may be upon great questions of na-

tional interest, either foreign or domestic, that you will not undertake to blow out the gas on retiring, and that you will in other ways realize the fond anticipations which are now cherished in your behalf by a mighty people whose aggregated eye is now on you.

P. S.—You will be a little surprised, no doubt, to find no soap in the laundry or bathrooms. It probably got into the campaign in some way and was absorbed. B. N.

T. LOWRY.
— Dealer in —
GROCERIES,
CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

Teas, Queensware, Glassware, and Notions
Highest cash price paid for Country Produce
Corner of Fourth and F Street.

M. DAVIS,

— THE OLD RELIABLE —

CLOTHIER!

Have just received an immense stock of CLOTHING, comprising Men's, Youth's and Boys' goods; also GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and VALISES,

which he will sell at PANIC PRICES. You will do well to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

M. DAVIS,

THE RINK!

— SATURDAY EVENING. Every Lady will be presented with a 40 Cent SHEET OF MUSIC, Song and Chorus, Sentitled

We Will Meet At The Rink To-Night.
TUESDAY EVENING. GRAND ORANGE CONTEST.

Corner of Second and Wall Streets. P. S. McILVAIN, Manager.

\$10

— Ten Dollars will buy you a genuine —

WALTHAM, ELGIN or HAMDEN WATCH

In a three ounce Solid Silver Case. Everything in the Jewelry line at wholesale prices and warranted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Orders by mail promptly attended to at

HERMANN LANGE'S.

KACKLEY'S
SUCCESS PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

I am determined to excel my former best efforts in opening up the new Gallery, which is greatly enlarged and improved. Give me a trial. We stand as one of the best in the State.

Having moved back into my old stand, which is greatly improved and enlarged I am enabled to carry on my former Wholesale and Retail

BOOK STORE

and STATIONERY DEPARTMENT as heretofore. All mail orders entrusted to me will receive very prompt attention. Flanking the public for past years, I cordially invite their future patronage. Respectfully,
J. T. KACKLEY.

C. S. MINER & BRO.,

— ESTABLISHED 1839—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, Leather and Findings
SHOES, MAYSVILLE, KY.

W. W. McIlvain. R. G. Humphreys.

McILVAIN & HUMPHREYS,
(Successors to MYALL & RILEY.)

Attention, Farmers! For the next few days we will offer a splendid line of HAY RAKES at greatly reduced prices. McIlroy, Milburn, Webster and Mitchell

WAGONS!

We still have on hand a few Planet Junior TOBACCO CULTIVATORS. Also a full and complete stock of all kinds of

— AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS —

and repairs always on hand. Don't fail to give us a call at No. 7, West Second street, Myall & Riley's old stand, Maysville, Ky. 1712417